

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

—This is no time to temporize, but to educate and organize.
—The edict has gone forth from Wall street: "Crush out the alliance!"
—It is said that we pay three hundred million for the use of English capital. Why not have issued more money and saved this much to the nation?—Exchange.

—The anti-alliance newspapers declare that the alliance can never succeed with Macune and McDowell in the lead. Then why do you try to get them out of the lead? Consistency, consistency.—Weekly Teller.

—From all over New York state comes the cheering news of a rapid growth. The alliance is standing squarely by the Ocala demands despite the efforts of other organizations to side-track them.—Economist.

—It is said that three political parties cannot exist in this country for any length of time. Very well, let it be so; but if there is really only room for two great parties, the labor party will be one of them.—Journal of Knights of Labor.

—Ohio and Indiana are doing some grand work in the line of organization. Those at the head of the order are fully alive to the work in hand, and are doing all in their power to succeed. The membership is increasing rapidly.—Economist.

—Let the great fact be kept in mind that the money power must be dethroned before any reform can come, and that the vital question to be decided is, who shall rule this country, the citizen or the dollar?—Kokomo (Ind.) Industrial Union.

—If "good money cannot be created by law," please tell us if the people have not been darned badly fooled all these years when they have been accepting any kind of Uncle Sam's money—all of which has been created by law!—Torch of Liberty.

—All intelligent men know that we must have all the producing forces of the nation banded together and pledged to one party and one platform before the great plain people of this land can come into their rightful control of this country.—Journal of Knights of Labor.

—The people's party in Kansas have spoken in unmistakable language on the subject of fusion. They are not in the fight simply to defeat somebody, but because of principles involved and they will sacrifice no one of them for local success.—Minden (Neb.) Workman.

—The Chicago Tribune (rep.) "booms" the people's party in Georgia. The Chicago Herald (dem.) "booms" it in Kansas. The reason is obvious. It sort of makes things even, however, for the enormous amount of lying which they do on other occasions.—Chicago Sentinel.

—If you farmer alliance people will only just fix it so as to knock out the democratic party in the south, says the republican politician, it will be all right; and the democratic politician says that the alliance will be all right if it will only blow out the republicans in Iowa and Ohio.—Great West.

—The first work Kansas democrats have to do, says the Topeka Democrat, "is to wipe out the alliance, congressmen and all." If Kansas democrats really mean to do that they will vote the republican ticket. There is no other way in which they can accomplish anything in that direction.—Emporia Republican.

—When Congressman Horr told the people of Michigan that they ought to raise more corn and less hell, notwithstanding that corn was sold last year for fourteen cents a bushel, he little thought that the farmers would go in the opposite direction and raise more hell and less corn, as is claimed by some who are credited with knowing.—Exchange.

—Kansas has had another occasion to exhibit a splendid spinal column. The democratic party made distinct overtures for union with the people's party—and the p. p. gallantly concluded to go it alone. The feeling against fusion is very strong all over the country, and if we meet with some disappointments there are compensations. Kansas is a royal state.—Great West.

—The independents of South Dakota held a conference at Huron, which closed on the 10th. The unanimous conclusion was to merge into the new people's party. The Citizens Alliance and the Knights of Labor will be brought into the work. Unless some unforeseen circumstances occur, the two Dakotas will be carried for the people's party by a majority of 30,000.—Great West.

—If any farmer rushes off his wheat to market this year—if it is possible to wait—he does a very foolish thing. The bears have a titanic task now to keep the market down, and if the visible supply is kept short there will be a break skyward, sure as fate. We are afraid that farmers are not sufficiently organized as yet—but the man who holds is sure of better prices.—Great West.

—The Capital objects to the statement of National Lecturer Willits that the form of this government is to be changed from a republic to a moneyed aristocracy. We would like to be informed how much of a change remains to be made ere the name of moneyed aristocracy would be appropriate to the government as it exists to-day. Of what would the necessary changes consist?—Topeka Advocate.

DR. MACUNE.

Sketch of the Great Organizer of the Farmers' Alliance.



C. W. MACUNE, CHAIRMAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

C. W. Macune was born in Kenosha, Wis., May 20, 1851. His father died on the way to California, in 1852, and his mother moved to her father's in Freeport, Ill., the same year. He spent his school days in Freeport, receiving a common public school education. Worked on a farm six months during the summer of 1861, at three dollars per month. Worked on a farm several years for wages. Commenced learning the drug business in Chicago in 1865. Went to California in 1869; followed farming there. Went to Texas the fall of 1870, and has lived there since; studied medicine there at home and, without ever attending college, passed examination under the laws of the state, and was licensed to practice medicine in 1877. Took up alliance work in 1886; was first elected chairman executive committee, State Alliance, Texas, then filled a short unexpired term as president of the State Alliance. Was elected president of the National Alliance when it was first organized in January, 1887—re-elected at Shreveport, La., in December, 1887, and at Meriden, Miss., in December, 1889; holding the office two full terms and about six months over, until consolidated with the Wheel in October, 1889. During his administration the states of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and New Mexico were fully organized. Was elected chairman of the executive board of the N. F. A. & I. U. at St. Louis in December, 1889, for three years. He never held any political office in his life, and never was a candidate for any office. September 1, 1875, married Miss Sarah Melisse Vickrey, of Salado, Tex., who was born in Monticello, Ky.; which union has been blessed with five children, two girls and three boys, all living. Dr. Macune is editor-in-chief of the National Economist, the national organ of the order.

DR. MACUNE'S VIEWS.

Mr. George C. Ward:

My "views concerning the present aspect of political affairs" are that the logic of events plainly shows that the "machine" as the controlling influence of political parties is doomed. The reign of absolute corruption towards which "machine methods" so rapidly tends will never come in this country. The people are becoming aroused as never before, and will, with one accord, demand pure methods and just and wise objects. If both old parties are too firmly wedded to the "machine" and its methods to give them up and return to pure methods, they will both be destroyed in the coming conflict and new parties formed that have methods in accord with the principles of popular self-government, and are not tools and servants of plutocratic tendencies.

Fraternally,

C. W. Macune

MILLIONS SAVED.

The Sub-Treasury Plan Would Save Millions to the Farmers.

A Kansas paper says: "The sub-treasury scheme is the most foolish, absurd and nonsensical proposition ever entered by the people. Of course it will never materialize, for the more intelligent class see the sweeping breadth of it. It tends to centralization and consequently to wipe out state lines."

That is a great big mistake. We have centralization now in its worst form. The great centers like New York and Liverpool centralize the cotton crop. In other words, the crop is warehoused there. The grain centers like Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other points control the surplus grain, it being stored there to await consumption. Under the sub-treasury system we would have many warehouses scattered over each state. For instance, cotton raised in Wake county would be stored in Raleigh instead of New York or Liverpool. Surplus grain raised in Buncombe county would be stored at Asheville instead of going to Chicago or elsewhere. Millions of dollars would thus be saved on freight and commissions. The system is exactly the reverse of centralization.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer.

—It seems that providence has favored the alliance with a big crop so as to give them strength to fight their way through to freedom.—National Union.

SELF PRESERVATION.

Can the Reform Press Save the People and at the Same Time Aid their Enemies?

The greatest, most difficult work which the reform press has to perform, in Missouri as in all other states, is to tear down the mountain wall of prejudice which has been reared and nurtured by the partisan twin press, the papers which are owned, controlled and supported by the soulless money power, and to refute the murderous lies, vilifying and abuse to which they resort. A just cause prospers by having the light of truth shed upon it, while the advocates of a bad cause find it much easier to mislead and divide the people by lying than to meet them with argument. The money power, by controlling the Western Union telegraph system, is able to absolutely dictate and control the associated press matter, to color it according to its wishes. The same power is able to and does influence the editorial utterances of nearly all of the great city dailies throughout the United States. Not only are their utterances controlled but their circulation is purchased in blocks of thousands and the subscription price put down below the actual cost of production (as, for instance, the 25-cent weekly Kansas City Star and the twice-a-week blanket sheet, St. Louis Republic, for \$1 a year) in order to induce the farmers and working people to read them, to the neglect and starvation of their own friends—the reform press. They well know that if they can furnish the people their reading matter, by fostering prejudice, circulating lies, misrepresentation and abuse, they can create distrust and dissension where otherwise would have been confidence and harmony. No honest, thinking friend of reform will doubt these statements. Then there is a mutual duty devolving upon reform press and people: The former should stop advertising the plutocratic papers—the muzzled hirelings who preach the people's damnation in consideration of dollars paid them. Do this, telling your readers why you do it, and as soon as they fully understand the situation they will do their duty.

Charity and liberality are Christian sentiments but you can't effectually fight the money power with any such weapons. The day of sentiment is past—it is now a matter of self-defense, of self-preservation, in a life and death struggle to save the homes and preserve the liberties of the American people. Brother reform editors, you fully understand the power of the press for good or evil; you know that the mass of the people are honest and confiding, easily induced to subscribe for and read such papers because they are cheap and because your paper advertised them. It is useless for any one to say that they do no harm, that the people can't be fooled—it can just as consistently be said that obscene and blasphemous literature do no harm because the people know right from wrong. Brothers, the plutocratic press will not advertise your paper—do you know why? They don't want it circulated. We always regret to take up one of our reform exchanges and see conspicuously displayed (in space given for a free (?) copy of such sheet) advertisements of the 25-cent weekly Star, best farmer's paper in the world, "the great Globe-Democrat, largest and best weekly west of the Mississippi," "the twice-a-week St. Louis Republic, the people's paper, twice a week for the price of one," and so on. There is not a fair-minded man possessed of good sense who will not admit that the papers just mentioned are muzzled by the money power, and they are only mentioned as samples. Brothers, think over a few of the good old truisms: "Self defense is no crime;" "self preservation is the first law of nature;" "charity begins at home;" "he who is not for you is against you;" "the public be damned."—Butler (Mo.) Weekly.

BATTLE SONG.

TUNE—"Scots wha hae."

By your powers of brain and speech,
By the goal within our reach,
Lead us onward, all and each,
Onward to the fray!
When the banners are unfurled
Of the workers of the world,
Let the tyrants down be hurled—
Trampled in the clay.

By our bairns in tattered rags,
By the hope which sadly drags,
Raise the cry 'mid floating flags:
"Onward to the fray!"
Sound the songs and beat the drums,
From the workshops and the slums,
See, the Labor Army comes
Bounding on its way!

By the strength of tongue and will,
By the force of art and skill,
Let your fire our bosoms fill—
Onward to the fray!
Lead us through the scorching flame,
Lead us by some martyr's name,
Liberty be aye our aim
Till our Triumph Day!
—Ogilvie Mitchell, in Workers' Cry, London.

An Insult to Farmers.

Word seems to have been sent down the line for every professor in the various agricultural colleges and all the plutocratic agricultural newspapers to advise the farmers to work more, economize more closely, and all will be well. Such advice is an insult to every farmer in the country, as it is a fact beyond contradiction, and patent to all, that the farmer works more hours in the year and economizes more closely than any other class of people.—National Economist.

—You are not doing your full duty unless you are reading up on the sub-treasury plan. The shafts of the enemy are directed towards it. You ought to be able to defend and promulgate its principles.—Dakota Ruralist.

POINTERS.

"What of the Night?"—The National Economist on Guard.

The Economist occupies a central and commanding view of the whole field, and can see many of the maneuvers of the enemy that are not generally visible. Its warning cry will always be given to save the people; some will heed it, others will not. It was always thus, and always will be; the hope of the present is that the majority will be wise enough to hear.

Recent events have done much to develop a clear understanding of the alliance fight with the old political parties, and it should once for all be understood and known that the alliance has no fight to make on either of the political parties; its membership is drawn from all. There is a fight on hand, and a bitter one, and it will be waged to the death. This fight is waged by the party machine of both parties against the Farmers' Alliance. Eight millions of dollars is a very large sum of money, but each of the party machines uses that sum or more in each national campaign. It is well known that they use it largely for corrupt purposes, but the most significant fact in regard to the whole matter is, where they get it! The facts are that they sell the coming administration for the money to carry on the election. Both parties do it, and there is no hope for an administration in the interest of the people and reform while the machine reigns. Many of the old line politicians have always committed their chances of re-election entirely to the party machine, and they have simply done its bidding; they have so far been successful and cannot conceive of failure; they will fight till they find themselves in the condition in which Mr. Ingalls describes himself as now being, "a statesman out of a job."

The machine is in the saddle and is pushing the battle. It is well armed and equipped, and has plenty of the "sinews of war" (money) for the unequal contest. Unequal because the alliance is not well armed or equipped, and has nothing but wind for the "sinews of war." For weeks the machines have been sending out tons of literature daily; they have hundreds of papers to do their bidding and circulate every lie they choose to start about the alliance or its officers; they are subsidizing papers and starting new ones every day; when they can find an alliance man so base and corrupt as to sell his principles to them for Wall street gold and come into the public prints of the country in opposition to the demands of the order, they lionize him through all the corrupt subsidized press of the country as a hero.

The machines have chosen their battle ground in the southern states. Their plans are now fully known, and are here laid bare to the gaze of the honest alliance men that they may know what to expect as the machine plan of hostilities.

1. They will slander alliance officers, national, state, county and primary, supporting their slanderous lies by the poor contemptible wretches that are willing to be traitors to the cause of God and posterity, because for lack of merit they could not rule there, and drawing inspiration from the stench of their own corruption seek to blacken and deface everything they know to be pure. They are well described in the second chapter of Second Peter, verses 15 to 23.

2. They have given orders that every political primary convention must pass a resolution condemning the alliance financial demands, and in the event that a majority of the convention is unwilling to do so, then the minority must bolt and hold a separate convention which will be recognized and seated by the county and state machine conventions.

The object of these two lines is to persecute the officers and abuse the people until they are driven into a third party. If the machine can possibly bring about this result, then it will be done.

3. Work negro outrages, subsidize the press and agitation orators, as well as private scandals, and every other means known to corrupt and unscrupulous politicians to cripple the new move for fear of black supremacy. And if by means of all that they can beat the third party in the south they will—

4. Herald all through the north that the alliance in the south has no notion of leaving the democratic party; that they and their officers have been false to the alliance of the north and never intend to quit the old party.

Of course the object of all this is division and discord. If the alliance remains a unit it must soon be supreme. Therefore they first try to array the sections against each other.

It is reported in Washington that Mr. Oates recently said that the attacks on alliance officers had scarcely yet commenced, by which it may fairly be inferred that the machine has found men willing to tell even greater lies if possible than those already published. Some men who lack ability and merit will commit any crime for the sake of notoriety; to get their names in the papers, they will even jump from Brooklyn bridge or over Niagara falls to instant death. It is a kind of insanity, and when the machines use such material to further their wicked purposes it shows the desperation and determination of their cause. They will not stop with the effort to blacken a few fair names. As their case becomes more desperate they may be expected to resort to more desperate methods, even to murder and arson. Why? Because the exploiters

of Wall street that furnish the campaign funds to run the machines would be destroyed by the sub-treasury plan, because it would do seven things:

1. It would supersede national banks as a means of distribution for government issues of money.
2. It would destroy interest.
3. It would destroy the power to corner the products of labor.
4. It would stop the regular annual fluctuation in prices that make a forty per cent. discrimination against agriculture and in favor of said exploiters.
5. It would scatter factories throughout the farming districts, instead of crowding them into the large cities.
6. It would be a great impetus to the growth, prosperity and importance of the small cities all over the country, thereby giving the agricultural districts more wealth and importance than they now command.
7. It would destroy the "power of money to oppress" and is therefore the true emancipation proclamation from industrial slavery, relieving productive labor from the power of corporate greed.—National Economist.

A GUN SPIKED.

The National Economist Gives the Names of the Five Republicans Who Formulated the Sub-Treasury Plan.

The democratic press of the south, or that portion of it which is waging such bitter warfare on the alliance and its demands, are circulating for partisan effect a report that the sub-treasury plan was introduced at the national meeting of the alliance at St. Louis by five republicans; that it was neither discussed nor adopted by the meeting. The following is taken from the minutes of the fifth day's proceedings:

Committee on constitution reported on the monetary system, which after an animated discussion was adopted by a large majority. We, your committee on the monetary system, beg to submit the following report, and recommend that fifty thousand copies of this report, with complete arguments in support of the same, be published and distributed to the members of our order and to the country, under the supervision of the National Economist, provided the printing and distributing shall be done at actual cost by said journal, to be paid on the 20th day of November, 1890.

C. W. MACUNE.
L. L. POLK.
L. F. LIVINGSTON.
W. S. MORGAN.
H. S. P. ASHBY.

If the gentlemen who make up this committee are republicans, it will certainly be news to a large number of people. This assertion falls far short of the facts, as everyone knows who is acquainted with the record of these men, and is simply made to stir up sectional strife and thereby keep old party lines unbroken. The fact is, the sub-treasury plan was the only demand of the alliance that was debated before the convention. When the report of the committee on demands was presented, a visiting delegation was waiting for admission; they were read in haste and voted on as a whole. The sub-treasury plan was reported by the committee, in a lengthy argument by Brother Macune, and followed by a long discussion by members of the meeting, after which it was adopted with but few opposing votes. This explanation is given with a view of correcting the statements that have been given out.—National Economist.

FINANCIERS.

The Difference Between Our Present "Wonderful System of Finance" and That Proposed By the Farmers.

Under our wonderful system of finance—"the most perfect ever devised"—the administration declares it to be necessary, to avoid contraction of the currency at a time when more money will be needed to move the crops, to extend its interest-bearing obligations as a basis for the issuance of a circulating medium. The simple farmers, also, recognize the need of plenty of money at harvest time, and have proposed a plan for supplying it. Under the administrative plan, bonds based upon the credit of the nation are the basis of the additional circulation; upon these bonds the government pays two per cent. interest, and upon the ninety per cent. of bank notes based thereon the people pay all the way from six to sixty per cent., all of which goes to support a class who produce nothing and who render no essential service to the country.

Under the farmers' plan the government would issue notes on the same security on which the national bank notes ultimately rest, to the men on whose labor depends all real prosperity at a rate of interest to the government which the government now pays on its bonds. The one is the acme of perfection in the eyes of our statesmen (?). The other the rankest lunacy. The fact is, the present plan is perfection itself—for the purpose for which it was devised—the enriching of an aristocratic few at the expense of the toiling many.

The alliance plan may not be perfect, but it would effectually loosen the grasp of the money leeches who are draining the life-blood of the country, and make it possible for the toiling millions to extricate themselves from the mountain of indebtedness which Shylock and his minions in the halls of legislation have sought to make perpetual, and that is why they are fighting it so.—Iowa Tribune.

—At the twenty-third annual meeting of the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom, held recently, 700 delegates, representing 1,500 societies, were present. In the last twenty-five years the annual business in the retail stores has increased from \$20,000,000 to \$140,000,000, and the membership from 175,000 to over 1,000,000.